



ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS OVER

On August 14, the closing day of the world athletic championships in Helsinki, the USSR picked up two gold medals, as 16-year-old Sergei Bubka took pole vault with a jump of 570 cm and Sergei Lovachov, Alexander Troshchikov, Nikolai Chernetsky, and Viktor Markin passed the baton to victory in the 4x400 m relay. The night before, 10-year-old Gennady Avdeyenko of the USSR won the men's high jump, springing to 232 cm but Avdeyenko was the only one to succeed at first go. Tyke Peacock (USA) equalled him but with a greater number of tries and thus placed second, while the Chinese jumper placed third. Standing 202 cm and weighing 84 kg, Avdeyenko took up athletics nine years ago.

The first world athletics

championship produced a lot of excitement, drawing over 2,000 entrants from 150 countries to compete in 41 sports. Of world record-holders, Tiiu Lillak of Finland and the GDR's female and American male sprinters proved credentials.

Mary Decker of the US out-

stripped our women in the 3,000 m. 32-year-old Olga Pribingerova of Czechoslovakia won the shot put; Grete Lillehaugen of Norway won the women's marathon, and Robert Deakin of Australia won the men's marathon.

Despite quite a solid showing for the USSR, it failed to enter the men's triple jump, the men's women's 100 m and 200 m sprints, and the men's 800 m, 1,500 m, and 1,600 m, and there were disappointments in other events, too. The coaches and spectators have to work hard in preparation for the Olympics, where competition, especially from the USA, will be very keen.

Rugby



NEW SOVIET INITIATIVES

The Soviet Union would like to have a level of agreement with the USA which would ensure normal, stable and good relations, to the mutual benefit of both sides and to the great advantage of world peace, stressed Yuri Andropov at his meeting in the Kremlin with the American Senators Claiborne Pell, Russell Long, Paul Sarbanes, Dale Bumpers, Patrick Leahy, Jim Sasser, Donald Riegle, Howard Metzenbaum, and Dennis DeConcini, who are visiting the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

In discussing the problem of limiting strategic armaments, Yuri Andropov gave prominence to an issue of critical importance—the menacing and very real threat of the arms race spilling into space.

Referring to the idea for a complete ban on the use of force both in space itself and from space towards earth, which he had earlier outlined in the Asian and European styles.

As the annual Vladivostok-Saint Petersburg Memorial games, to be held in Odessa August 23-31, will be the world's top volleyball tournaments—the USSR, Brazil, Argentina, Cuba, the US, Japan, Italy, Japan, and several other European styles.

The USSR Union deems it necessary to agree on a total

YURI ANDROPOV: THE USSR IS FOR

PEACE ON EARTH AND IN OUTER SPACE



Yuri Andropov's meeting with American Senators in the Kremlin.

ban on the testing and development of all space-based weapons to the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly. The Soviet Union pledges not to be the first to place any form of anti-satellite weapons in space, i.e., it is introducing a unilateral moratorium on such launches for the whole period of time during which other nations, the United States included, follow our example.

Our decision provides a further concrete demonstration of the Soviet Union's goodwill and of its determination to strengthen peace and the security of peoples. It is my hope that the United States will follow our example, Yuri Andropov emphasized.

(Continued on page 2)

IN THE NAME OF LIFE

The Sixth Assembly of the World Council of Churches, an organization with a membership of 500 million believers, demonstrated the high degree of responsibility felt by religious leaders for the protection of life on Earth. The results of the Assembly were in harmony with those of the International Monialogue between representatives of different religions, "To Save the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe", and other peace forums and meetings.

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Soviet people support Palestinian cause

Soviet people support the Arab peoples' just fight against Israeli aggression and imperialist intrigues. They also back the Palestinian demand for their own independent state. This was declared at a public meeting in Moscow. The meeting was held to discuss the forthcoming international conference on Palestine in Geneva which is to be held in accordance with the decision adopted by the United Nations.

The PLO Charge d'Affairs to the USSR, Mr R. M. Al-Shaikh, read a telegram addressed to

the meeting by Yasir Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive. In his telegram, Yasir Arafat expresses gratitude to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Comrade Yuri Andropov, and to all Soviet people for the constant support they have been giving to the Palestinian people and all the peoples fighting for independence.

The meeting was attended by the heads of a number of Arab countries' diplomatic missions to the Soviet Union.

LATEST NEWS FROM SALYUT-7

The work being achieved in space by Soviet cosmonauts Salyut-7 and Alexander Seregin, the crew of the Salyut-7 orbital station, is described by "Viktor Blagov, Deputy Director, Progress".

The past week marks the end of one stage in the cosmonauts' work in space and the beginning of another one. On Sunday, August 14, the station was separated from the automatic "Kosmos-1443" spaceship, which had been part of the complex since March 10. This complex had brought up into space more than three tonnes of equipment, instruments, food, and other cargo.

All this was transferred by the cosmonauts onto Salyut-7, the supply cargo bay of the

Karpov and Chiburdanidze in the lead

FIDE has published a new rating for 3,336 male and 685 female players based on their performance in the past six months.

Football

Moscow Spartak attacking the Tolitsa Dynamo goal in a USSR Championship match in Moscow which was won by the host 5-1, who then moved up into third place. Gavrilov and Chernyakov scored two goals each. The championship is led by Dnepropetrovsk Dnep, followed by last year's champion Minsk Dynamo.

Photo by Andrei Karyav



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Address: 16/2 Gorky Street
Printed at the "Gorky"
Moscow, USSR
Published Tuesday and Saturday
Index 40078

MN INFORMATION No. 11

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A mass demonstration protesting against American military installations in Central America, the Caribbean, and Northern Africa took place recently in New York outside the aircraft carrier "Enterprise", which the authorities have converted into a museum.

Photo by AP/AF

ATTENTION,
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ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

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Politbureau
weekly meeting

At its regular weekly meeting the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee approved the results of the meeting with Party veterans which took place at the CPSU Central Committee. The meeting between Comrade Yuri V. Andropov and the Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee with Party veterans was stated to be an important socio-political event, convincing proof of the monolithic unity of Party ranks, and of all the ideals in the struggle for the triumph of Communism. The meeting demonstrated the Party's deep respect for the glorious veterans, its constant concern for the preservation and growth of the revolutionary combat and labour experience of Leninist traditions in Party life, and for the consolidation of its links with the masses.

The Politbureau approved General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade Yuri V. Andropov's talk with W. Winpisinger, President of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (USA), and Vice-President of the American AFL-CIO labour association. Winpisinger was in the USSR as leader of a labour delegation.

The Politbureau considered steps to be taken to speed up scientific and technological progress in the national economy.

In an adopted resolution a whole series of measures were outlined aimed at assuring over the next few years (and based on the accelerated introduction of advanced technological processes) the production by Soviet enterprises of machines, equipment, instruments, and other goods in no way inferior to the best contemporary models.

The resolution also contained a set of measures aimed at raising the responsibility of collectives at associations, plants, ministries, departments, as well as that of management for the faster introduction of scientific and technological achievements into the national economy.

The Politbureau considered a number of other matters.

Jubilee exhibition at
the USSR National Fair

A show entitled "From the First All-Union Exhibition to the USSR National Fair", which has opened at the USSR All-Union Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow, is dedicated to the First All-Union Exhibition of Agriculture, Crafts and Industry, which was set up sixty years ago on the site of present-day Corky Park to demonstrate the achievements of the young Soviet state in industry and agriculture.

The Fair today, consisting of 79 pavilions and nearly 300 exhibitions on various subjects, disseminates knowledge about new technologies and advances in science, industry and agriculture.

The Fair, a favourite place of recreation for Muscovites and their guests, is visited by more than ten million people every year. 163 hectares of territory is covered with gardens and parks.

The meeting by Yasir Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive, In his telegram, Yasir Arafat expresses gratitude to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Comrade Yuri Andropov, and to all Soviet people for the constant support they have been giving to the Palestinian people and all the peoples fighting for independence.

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SOVIET SCHOOLCHILDREN AND THEIR LEISURE



Young riders from the Prut, Moldavian state farm riding school.

It is advisable that children spend their leisure not only in amusing themselves, but also use it to advantage, as the content of their spare time in many ways determines the harmonious development of their personalities. This country has thousands of cultural and educational establishments which form part of the secondary school educational network.

The most popular of such establishments among young children are probably the Palaces of Young Pioneers, large complexes which organize various activities in the following fields: the arts, science, the technical sciences, tourism and local lore. They set up associations uniting children according

to their special interests. The members of the clubs of international friendship, for instance, study the culture and the arts of foreign countries and correspond with their peers abroad.

Also available to children are all sorts of arts schools ranging from full-time establishments at which music and arts are taught to amateur studios and drama and music groups. There are song and dance ensembles, choirs, and cinema studios, drama and dance companies, orchestras and ballroom dancing schools.

Children also have wide opportunities to indulge in sports. Today, this country has six thousand children's and teenagers' athletic schools, whose

role goes beyond helping secondary schools to organize physical training or providing facilities for athletically gifted children. Such schools act as centres round which athletic activities for children within each city or district are grouped.

At the Moscow City Palace of Young Pioneers: an art class in progress (right) and a cookery class for young housewives.



COAL CONVEYER

A conveyor is to replace hundreds of trains and heavy-duty vehicles. It will link the major projects of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy com-

plex, i.e. the Berezovsky-I open-cast coal mine and No. 1 Berezovsky heat and power plant. This unique track for coal is now being built. Every day 100,000 tonnes of fuel will be sent along this giant conveyor to the thermal

power station at the impressive speed of 4.6 metres per second. This will help the heat and power plant to operate efficiently. Two conveyor belts will be laid in a closed tunnel which will increase the safety and efficiency of the coal conveyor.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SUN'S NEW FUNCTIONS

One hundred jobs carried out by the sun for man — this may not so far be a reality, but it is no longer a dream either, writes PRAVDA. This has been proved by the experience of using solar energy in Turkmenia (Central Asia) where expert assessment produces one kilowatt of solar energy for every hour of daylight. A helio complex has been built in the Central Karakum Inter-Chaob Sow, which supplies water to cattle and sheep and provides people with other essentials they need surrounded by sands.

They have begun to build a pilot hydrocomplex in the Terek-Gul Sow so that grapes, plums, apricots and apples can be grown in the desert.

An experimental industrial helio station is to be built in the Turkmen village of Uzakovka. It will serve as a kind of research laboratory and will also pump water over the surrounding hills where the Central Botanical Gardens of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences is located.

The solar power stations will not only be useful for agriculture but will supply power to remote weather stations, the field instruments of geological surveys, lighting and radio devices for sea navigation, anti-ice defence systems for pipelines, power transmission lines, the measuring and TV-control equipment at gas-and-oil pipelines.

The Turkmen researchers' latest projects include a solar electrolyser for microplasma brazing, metal-cutting and welding, a solar device for charging electric cars and a variety of medical equipment.

NEW CURRICULUM FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

What new things will the forthcoming school year hold in store for forty million Soviet schoolchildren? This provides the subject of an article in the TRUD newspaper by N. Yermolayev, deputy chief of the

Main Directorate of Schools, the USSR Ministry of Secondary Education.

This year, the school curriculum has been revised, this may not so far be a reality, but it is no longer a dream either, writes PRAVDA. This has been proved by the experience of using solar energy in Turkmenia (Central Asia) where expert assessment produces one kilowatt of solar energy for every hour of daylight. A helio complex has been built in the Central Karakum Inter-Chaob Sow, which supplies water to cattle and sheep and provides people with other essentials they need surrounded by sands.

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COMMUNICATION WITH OUR EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL BROTHERS

Is the search for ways of contacting extra-terrestrial civilizations a problem confined to science alone or does it involve the whole of human culture? Astro-questions in the ZNANIYE-SILA magazine.

The opinion prevails, stated the author, that contact with extra-terrestrial intelligence is best established through the efforts of natural scientists. I disagree with the view held by many physicists that an extra-terrestrial civilization should pass onto its "youngest" brother's" traps of scientific knowledge. When it comes to conduct with a more highly developed civilization, information about the structure of the sender's

Hydroelectric station as ecological watchdog

An unusual task for a hydroelectric power station on the Yenisei—it will ensure ecological protection for the river, the biggest hydro on the Asian continent, which it is built on this great Siberian waterway, the Sayano-Shushenskaya, goes into operation. The Sayano-Shushenskaya hydrodam will be the river downstream from the Sayano-Shushenskaya hydroelectric power station. The Yenisei hydroelectric power station's 10 huge units will ensure a flow. This is necessary to protect spawning areas, meadows and zones inhabited by wild animals.

A cascade of hydroelectric stations has already been built on the Yenisei, which is 5,000 kilometers long and the Angara. Its tributary, the Agryz, has an aggregate capacity of 15 million kilowatts. The major power plants are in the regions of Siberia, under intensive development of electricity. The Sayano-Shushenskaya hydroelectric power station is to have a capacity of 7.2 million kilowatts by 1985.

WIND MOTORS FOR THE NORTH

Industries in Frunze, capital of Kirghizia (Central Asia) have started to produce 16 kW synchronous generators which enable wind energy to be used. They are destined for systems in the northern districts of the country where the wind is particularly strong and erratic.

The compact electric motor will operate with a self-starting wind motor. Such experimental plants are already in operation in a number of districts.

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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

YURI BOGATYRYOV

Gérard Philippo was buried in the costume he wore for Cid. Yuri Bogatyryov dreamt of donning Oboimov's famous dressing gown—Oboimov being the hero of Goncharov's classic novel of the same name. But alas for him, in "Several Days in the Life of I. I. Oboimov", the screen version of the novel, the director, Nikita Mikhalkov, gave Bogatyryov instead the diametrically opposed role of Shatov. Bogatyryov felt closer to Oboimov, kind and sensitive but utterly incapable of action, a pensive, lazybones who spends all his life on a couch than to the dry energetic rationalist Shatov. But it was on this very occasion that the director was lacking and Bogatyryov proved the accuracy of Mikhalkov's judgement by giving a marvellous performance as Shatov.

Bogatyryov belongs to a category of actors that is becoming increasingly rare—he is a character actor. And he is best at playing parts which in no way resemble his own personality. He admits he enjoys playing negative parts. But here he is out of luck, for film directors persist in casting him in the role of kind, courageous hero.

Indeed it is only Nikita Mikhalkov, who introduced Bogatyryov to the screen, who casts him as a character actor. In Mikhalkov's tragicomedy "Today", Yuri plays the young heroine's absurd and cowardly husband. Bogatyryov's handsome, intelligent features were recognizable in his role. This is all the more remarkable in that the actor uses practically no make-up—it's weapon instead being psychological "make-up". And here he probably relies on his love for drawing. A portrait, after all, is also an exercise in character analysis.

"I got carried away very easily," says Bogatyryov. "As a child I was enthralled by the circus and puppet-theatre. Then later I became

More than 100 paintings by outstanding Russian and West European artists are now on display in Swiss art galleries. The paintings come from the state museums of Moscow and Leningrad—the Tretyakov Art Gallery, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the Hermitage. The best works of Russian and Soviet artists, including Serov, Repin, Vrubel, Delaunay, Malevich and Yushin, will be on show at the Pully Palace (Geneva museum of modern art), for four months. An exhibition of more than 40 works by Claude Monet,

Cezanne, Gauguin, Van Gogh, Picasso, Matisse and others—has opened in Switzerland's largest gallery in Lugano.

Our exchange of paintings

and art exhibitions with Switzerland is becoming a tradition. The works of Steinlen, the well-known Swiss monochrome painter of the late 19th century, have already been shown in the Soviet Union. An exhibition of Geneva enamel collected from various Swiss museums is now being shown in some Soviet cities.

100 PAINTINGS



Lagrimas Negras, or Black Tears, is the name of the ensemble, the most popular in Cuba, which you see in this photo. Noted for their merrymaking and infectious style of performance of compositions in traditional genres, they gave concerts in the Oktiabry Concert Hall, in Moscow.

Photo by Gennady Dubetkovsky

'Giselle' being filmed for TV

"Giselle", in a production by the Kitov Opera and Ballet Company, will soon be shown on TV screens the world over. The National Video Corporation, Great Britain, has started shooting a film of the ballet jointly with the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

The Kirov Theatre has won a well-deserved reputation for itself the world over and "Giselle" could well stand as a symbol of the company's supreme art, says producer Gerald Samsbury, representing the National Video Corporation which specializes in filming ballet and opera productions. Samsbury has high praise for Galina Mezentseva who dances the title role in the film.

Several such exhibitions have been arranged in the past few years, but the current one is the biggest to date, with the 70 portraits on view spanning a considerable period of time. The earliest of them were done on festive occasions when the sitters were decked in their best clothes decorated with pearls and gold while the portraits of the USSR's lose their originality acquiring a uniform high-society character.

Russian portraiture: new discoveries



● Unknown artist. "Portrait of a Girl with a Blue Chequered Kerchief on Her Shoulders". ● Unknown artist. "Portrait of a Girl in a

Russian Portraiture of the Late 18th-Early 19th Centuries" is the name of an exhibition now on at Moscow's History Museum.

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● A. Zavarskaya. "A Portrait of a Girl".

BUSINESS

GROWING MUTUAL EXCHANGE

effect with his Indian col-

leagues. One of his co-produc-

tions—the "Black Mountain"

for the Week. The fairy in

"Ali Baba and 40 Thieves"

is being shown on Soviet screens

for several years and is very

popular with audiences.

During the recent 13th Inter-

national Moscow Film Festival

the retrospective show of

well-known Indian actor and

director, Ravi Kapoor, the

intention of Soviet and

Indian film workers to pro-

mote and strengthen cooperation

was manifested in plans for

future joint productions.

Economic exchange is the most extensive and dynamic sphere of cooperation between the USSR and Romania. One of its striking proofs is the rapid growth of reciprocal trade. Since 1950 the volume of goods turned over has increased eleven times. From 1975 to 1980 it amounted to 10,500 million roubles. In the current four-year period (1981-85), as envisaged by the trade agreement, it must exceed 12,000 million roubles. The implementation of the agreement is successful. Only in the first months of 1983 the volume of oil refining and oil-extracting equipment, the USSR imports from Romania, some types of chemical equipment, various models of freight cars, including those for carrying grain. On the whole, the share of machines and equipment in Soviet-Romanian goods turnover is about 30 per cent.

Machine tools, metallurgical, power mining and road building equipment. Thanks to Soviet exports Romania meets a considerable part of her requirements in fuel and raw materials. The USSR is one of the main importers of Romanian industrial goods among them a considerable amount of machines and equipment. This, in 1976-80 accounted for about 50 per cent of Romania's exports of electric motors and agricultural machines, 30 per cent of sea-going and river ships, 25 per cent of oil refining and oil-extracting equipment. The USSR imports from Romania some types of chemical equipment, various models of freight cars, including those for carrying grain. On the whole, the share of machines and equipment in Soviet-Romanian goods turnover is about 30 per cent.

The Soviet Union which ranks first in Romania's export-import transactions, supplies it with many types of machines and equipment needed by her economy, including various

Sovinteravtoservice on credit

A Motor Car in the Land—the emblem of the Sovinteravtoservice production association of the Ministry of the Automobile Transport of the Russian Federation is known to many transportation and construction organizations of European countries engaged in international carriage. In five years since its foundation the association has accumulated some experience in serving the transportation means of foreign firms and organizations.

Specialists of the association have worked out a system of granting various services by written order to the owners of foreign transport on the territory of the USSR. For example, a driver of a bus or a trolley, belonging to a foreign firm, on presenting instead of coupons the service pad, will receive at special filling stations the

needed amount of fuel, which is entered in the receipt of that pad. Accounts for obtaining fuel on credit by service pads are settled in a controlled way between the Sovinteravtoservice and the agent firms.

Apart from refuelling by the same service pads one can get on easy terms more than 30 different services as, for instance, a hotel accommodation with 40 per cent discount; food in restaurants and cafes; repairs of motor transport. The services are granted by the service establishments situated on the roads and in populated areas where international automobile communication is in operation.

Today, the association has contractual ties with many foreign trade enterprises, organizations and joint-stock societies which distribute service pads abroad and settle accounts for obtained services.

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Dialogue is possible—Rockefeller's view

David Rockefeller, former Chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, has called for dialogue between the United States of America and the USSR. Though both countries have radically different outlooks, he said in an interview to the Japanese "Asahi" newspaper, dialogue between them is possible. And the best form it can take is trade between the two countries, and the promotion of contacts in various spheres. In this way both sides have a better chance of understanding one another.

David Rockefeller called the policy of economic sanctions adopted by the US administration "a great mistake".

Total fiasco

of economic blackmail

M. Forrestal, ex-president of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council, and J. Griffin, president of Armcoc, have spoken out against use of trade as an instrument of foreign policy. In an article published by "The New York Times" they make the point that Washington's attempts to bring political pressure to bear on other countries by employing various kinds of trade embargoes only have the effect of dealing a keen blow to the interests of American exporters themselves.

Forrestal and Griffin speak about the total fiasco of the Reagan administration's attempt to influence the Soviet Union in this way. It is difficult to imagine, they write, a vitally important product or technology which the Soviet Union is unable either to produce itself or import.

AT A FUR AUCTION

Over 200 fur experts from 19 countries participated in the 19th Fur Auction in Leningrad. The most representative

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